WASHINGTON, JULY 4, 1850. ADVERTISERS

Will hear with us for crow-ling them out this week and last. We hope soon to clear our decks.

LETTER OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

By some untoward accident the fourth Letter. of Cassius M. Clay was lost, while we were publishing the series. The author has kinkly furnished us with another copy, which appears to-

CONGRESS, THE LAST WEEK.

The House of Representatives was occupied last week in disposing of the bounty land question, and the lows contested election.

Sever I efforts were made by the friends of the immediate and unconditional admission of California to resume the consideration of the California bill, but they were abortive; and then much time was wasted, purposely, we fear, in the discussion of the questions above mentioned.

Having disposed of the lowa case last Saturday, there being them no operate erace, a marite was made to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the admission of California. It was then only half-past one o'clock, and there was no reason which could justify further postponement-But the opponents of California, sustained by many Northern Whigs and Democrats, carried an adjournment.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the majority of the House is acting in relation to this matter with what seems to us criminal indifference or timidity. The country is scandalized at the inertness and inefficiency of its representa-tives. There is a majority of at least fifty in the House in favor of the admission of California separately from all other questions. Have they not been forhearing enough? Has not time enough been lost? Was it in this way the friends of Texas trifled when they urged her annexation to this country? There was no half-heartedness then. They were bold, rapid, decisive. In a much better cause, with a larger majority, what is the conduct of Northern Representatives? We call upon the people to make that a the and felt in Washington. There will be resistance, perhaps factious and extreme. But this might as well be at once encountered. Let the struggle come now, or next August, or next year, it will be all the same. The majority must resolve, and execute its purpose. On it devolves the responsibility. It can vote down all motions calculated to delay or obstruct business. It can sit all day and all night, and seven days and nights in the week. Let it be calm, cool, enduring, immovable. Until the minority become convinced that the majority has fully made up its mind, and taken a position from which it is never to be driven, there will be no hope for California. In the Senate, Mr. Soulé moved an amendment

embodying the policy of the Missouri Compromise line. It proposed the extension of the line of 360 30' to the Pacific, thus dividing California, the part below the line to be formed into a Territory. He supported his motion in a speech occupying parts of two days, and characterized by much ability. Mr. Soulé is a classical speaker, and though you may differ from his opinions, you cannot fail to admire the graceful energy with which he enforces them. Generally, Mr. Soulé is distinguished for his courtesy, but the exordium of his late speech was extremely faulty both in style and temper. It does not become the foreigner. who by the liberality of our institutions has acany subject which, in their judgment, affects the interests of the Union; or to revile as fanatics a large majority of the people of the country that has kindly adopted him. Fifteen State Legislatures of this Union, representing two-thirds of the free population of the United States, have passed tive prohibition of slavery extension. This consideration should restrain Mr. Soulé from charging the supporters of the Wilmot Proviso with a blind fanaticism." Towards foreign immigrants we would exercise the atmost liberality. We would placing them upon an equality with the home population. But, in return, we have a right to all the members of the great political family to whose privileges they have been welcomed.

Mr. Soulé labored to show that his substitute was necessary to secure to the United States the that the boundaries of California were extravagant and unnatural. He was answered by Mr-Douglas of Illinois in a strong, conclusive speech: and by Mr. Webster, who, in a clear, compact argument, demolished the theory of the Louisiana Senator in relation to our public domain.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi supported the amendment in a speech imbued with the spirit of the rial Government, and they concluded that in Nashville Convention, with whose proceedings he such an emergency it was the part of wisdom for appears to sympathize.

the Compromise bill. He showed that he had been an early and earnest advocate of the Misgeographical distinctions and parties; that this same line, as a basis of adjustment, was then strenuously opposed by those who now were disposed to make it a sine qua non; that he visited Mr. Buchanan last year, with a view to induce him to make a declaration in favor of its policy that Mr. Buchanan, in the early part of the presand some other Southern gentlemen, on full in- the fire-eaters of Texas will soon learn that they

receive the support of Southern men. Mr. Foote said that he then fell back upon the doctrine of non-intervention-a doctrine first insisted upon by Mr. Calhoun, and fully emapproved of it, although he knew it could not be country quite enough already. The Territorial miss bill whatever the consequences to himself. He saw no necessity for disunion; and, should the people of his own State, under present circumstances, the Compromise bill passing, raise the flag of disunion, so help him Heaven, he could

serve them no longer. Mr. Foote is a bold and an ardent politician, devoted in heart, we doubt not, to the Union. His present position separates him in action from his of Mississippi in the House; and it is not unlikely that he will be compelled to fight just such a battle in his own State, against ultras and disunionists, as Mr. Benton has commenced in Missouri.

We need hardly inform our readers that the anhatitute of Mr. Soulé was voted down. It is extreme folly to dream of reestablishing the Missouri Compromise line, or dividing California. The vote on his substitute stood as follows

Yeas-Atchinson, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, temens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs. Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Moston, Rusk, Schastian, Soule, Turney, Yulee-19. Nava-Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham Wales, Walker, Webster, ABSENT-Borland, Bradbury, Dodge of Jowa,

Those in italics are Southern Had the absentees been present, the vote would

against the extension of the Missouri Compromise learn from this how much consideration is attached to their counsels.

The substitute having been voted down, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts obtained the floor, and in a speech commenced on Friday and closing the By such arguments, the New York Tribune was next day, opposed with great force the whole project of the Committee of Thirteen. We have seldom listened to a speech in the Senste, on the hoped to make peace with their constituents. Territorial Question, so sound, so clear, and so But the retirement of Major Neighbours, the Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania followed him, with

man, it will be recollected, before his election was a zealous Wilmot Proviso man-a fierce opponent of slavery. From the time he took his seat in the Senate, he has made no speech for liberty, but from the beginning of the movement in favor of compromise, he has steadily supported it by his votes. His speech last Saturday and Monday he is misrepresenting his constituents there can Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania, resolutions introduced in layer of the Compromise and so received but three out of thirty votes; and that a voted down by twenty-three to seven.

Mr. Cooper was followed by Mr. Upham of Vermont, who in a long, written speech, occupying about three hours in the delivery, argued strongly against the Compromise, and in favor

of the policy of the Ordinance of 1787. Tuesday afternoon Mr. Seward obtained the floor, and made a speech of remarkable power on the general question, opposing all compromises, affirming broad and radical principles, and giving utterance to many bold and lofty sentiments.

The general discussion will probably occupy the remainder of the week, and the question may be taken next week.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

We find the following important telegraphic despatch from St. Louis in the newspapers, dated

"A convention of unregates has been called and held which formed and promulgated a Constitu-tion for the government of the State of No. 2 Mozico. The convention assembled at Santa Fe on the 15th of May, and the session lasted eight or nine days, in which time the Constitution was formed. which will go into operation about July. The boundaries of the State are defined, and slavery prohibited. In fifteen days from the time the onstitution was adopted, an election is to take place for members of the Legislature. Two Senators and a Representative in Congress will soon be elected, and efforts made to take their seats. Mr. St. Vrain, Judge Otero, and Henry Connelly, are among the most prominent candidates for Gov-ernor, and Captain A. W. Reynolds and Major R. H. Weightman for Senators. It is suppose that Hugh N. Smith, the present delegate in Congress, will be elected to the House of Representa-

This announcement has created some sensation in Washington, especially among the advocates of people of New Mexico as insulting, and can find no epithets severe enough to apply to the conduct of the Administration, on which they charge the responsibility of the movements in that country.

The Senate has adopted a resolution calling on the President to say whether he has advised the people of New Mexico to form a State Government, and whether the call issued by Col. Monroe has been issued with his sauction.

Mr. Foote last Thursday denounced, in a strain of fierce indignation, the policy of the Executive. and stated that Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Cass, quired a home among us, and a high seat in our had announced their purpose to vote against the national councils, to undertake to question the admission of New Mexico as a Sente, if she came Non-Interventionists? with a State Constitution in her hand. Those gentlemen heard this statement, and by their silence assented to its correctness. How, under all the circumstances, they could justify themselves in such a course, we are unable to understand. They are all advocates of the admission of California, but New Mexico has simply folsolemn resolves in favor of the policy of the posi-California did, and for the same reasons. New Mexico was entitled to protection, to the benefits of law and political order. She was left without government, without protection. On one side the Indians devastated her borders; on the other, admit them promptly to the rights of citizenship, Texas threatened to absorb her territory. Congress failed to provide for her necessities; the people there organized a Territorial Government. demand from them respect and courtesy towards and humbly asked that their delegate might be recognised. The request was refused - seven months of the present session of Congress have gone by, and there is no more prospect now of the organization of a Territorial Government for right to the public domain lying in California, and New Mexico than there was one year ago. Why, in view of these facts, should we feel surprised at the late movement for a State Government? It was their last resort-their only escape from anarchy and ruin. Like the people of California, they saw that a conflict of sentiment between slaveholders and non-slaveholders in Congress prevented any agreement upon a form of Territothem to settle the question of slavery for themselves. They have done so in California and nation and vindication of his course in relation to New Mexico; the people, acting for themselves, have organized the forms of State Constitutions, by which slavery is prohibited, and they now ask

souri Compromise line; that in this particular, he admission into the Union. Every argument that had differed from Mr. Calhoun, who denounced has been brought forward to sustain the applicathat Compromise as the necessary source of tion of California, sustains with equal weight that of New Mexico; and to be consistent, they who advocate the admission of the former must advo-

cate the admission of the latter.

Some predict bloody collision between Texas and New Mexico; they say that Texas will never consent to be ousted from her claims in that country; that she will enforce them at the point ent session, had a letter prepared, in which he of the bayonet. We have no fear of this. Let took ground in support of it, and that it was New Mexico stand firm; let the Federal Execuwithheld from publication only because Mr. Foote tive do its duty; let Congress act promptly; and quiry, came to the conclusion that it would not must submit their pretensions to the competent authority. Other States, in questions of disputed boundary, have appeared in the Supreme Court, where their respective claims have been investigated and decided. What is Texas, that she bodied in the Compromise bill. Those who were should be an exception-that she should presume now so intent upon the Missouri Compromise line to judge and decide absolutely in her own case, at meant nothing more than to defeat this bill. For the risk of war with a sister State, and against himself, he would vote for that line, because he the Union? God knows that she has cost this adopted, and he intended to stand by the Compro- controversy now agitating the nation, engendering bitter feelings between the two sections, and preventing attention to the ordinary business of legislation, is the offspring of its annexation, and modesty and patriotism, if she have any of those commodities, should restrain her from doing anything to aggravate its difficulties, and prevent its adjustment. New Mexico, in organizing the form of a State Constitution, has left the question of boundary undecided. The way is then open for a colleague in the Senate, and the Representatives safe and satisfactory settlement. The integrity of the Supreme Court is undoubted. From its constitution it is peculiarly exempt from the prejudice and passion growing out of party conflicts and merely local interests. The majority of the members are composed of citizens of slave States, so that if we may suppose any bias to exist in the least, it is on the side of slaveholding interests-If Texas believe her claims valid, she can, therefore, have not the slightest objection to submitting them to such a tribunal-a tribunal whose constitutional right and duty it is to try and decide such cases. Nothing but a distrust of her title, or a desire among her politicians to extort from this Government ten millions of dollars in

> ject such an adjudication. It is impossible to mistake the bearings of this important movement in New Mexico on the progress of the Compromise bill. The Northern doughfaces, through the cunning manœuvres of General Houston and Major Neighbours, had recognise the independence of the Haytien Gov-

payment of a fraudulent claim, can make her re-

line. The Nashville Convention gentry may in the wolf's mouth-while we sit here wrangling we seek to apply it is fast being swallowed upthe Compromise bill is the only way of saving overcome-its Wilmot-Provisoism paralyzed-by such arguments, Northern doughfaces foully action of Colonel Monroe, the formation of a State Government in New Mexico, leave them a statement of the reasons which would govern without excuse, should they still support the him to coting for the Compromise. This gentle-On the other hand, the Washington Union

finds in all these circumstances a new reason why

the Senate should sustain it. It is the only chance left for slavery, it thinks. "If," it says, "the Compromise of the Committee of Thirteen be also rejected, what will be the result upon the South? First, California comes in as a State. was but a poor vindication of his course. That without any equivalent. Even if she were to be be little doubt. We are informed that in the the South? She remains with her present Con-Committee of Thirty, appointed by the late stitution in force, (with the exception of her two Senators and her two members not being received.) - to the Savery in full force. What follows? Here is New Mexico at resolution complimentary to Mr. Cooper was our door, requesting admission as a State. The President and the Free-Soilers will use all their appliances to force her in. To receive her would be a burlesque on the Federal Government itself. Suppose her, then, rejected; still how will she stand? Her Constitution goes into effect, and not a slave can go there; or if, in want of some government to which she is entitled, she sets up for herself a Territorial form, she will fashion it as Oregon has done, so as to drive slavery from her borders. Then Utah may follow in the footsteps of her two sisters; and thus the South may be cut out of every inch of ground, without having an opportunity of trying the soil and climate upon her slaves. Are not the ultra Southrons acting, then, hastily-inconsiderately-in resisting the Compromise? That measure will prostrate the Wilmot Proviso, give the Territories a provisional organization until they are ripe for States, and in the mean time permit the slave States to carry their slaves there, and give them some chance of profiting by the Territorial Government, so organized as neither to establish avabilit slayer." The Compromise "will prostrate the Wilmot Proviso" - "permit slaveholders to] carry their slaves there! (into New Mexico!") And this measure, so understood, thus advocated by the Union, "the sole organ of the Democratic party at the seat of Government," is to be held up by Northern men as securing the interests of Freedom in New Mexico! If people be deceived after this, it will be because they are determined to be. The people of New Mexico have organized the form of a State Government; they have excluded slavery; they ask admission as a State; the point of honor so much urged by the South is saved, for no Wilmot Proviso is now insisted upon; the New Mexicans have settled the question for themselves; without dishonor, without conceding any principle, the South may compromise. They denounce the action of the people of New Mexico as insulting, and can find slavery, so far as it affects the Territories, is at we recognise the ourang and monkey chiefs, and their tribes of chatterers, at Sumatra or once allayed. No, says the Union, we want to try whether slaves may not be profitably employed in New Mexico, and therefore demand that the will of the people of that country be disregarded, their interests subordinated, and that the Compromise bill be passed, so as "to permit the slave States to carry their slaves there !"

Very well-the alternative is thus distinctly presented: the admission of California and New Mexico as States, with slavery excluded, or the passage of the Compromise bill, with slavery extension. On which side shall we find the Cass

HAYTI-DESIGNS UPON HER INDEPENDENCE.

There has been considerable speculation recently respecting the mission of Mr. GREEN, sent out by our Government to Hayti, as a special agent. As he is the son of General Duff Green, who figured somewhat prominently in the intrigues for the annexation of Texas, it was natural to feel some distrust of his movements amongst a people whom slaveholders have always regarded with an evil eye.

Mr. Calhoun, it will be remembered, while Secretary of State, sent an agent of the same kind to Hayti, with a view, it is said, to ascertain the condition of the Spanish part of the Island, which since the time of Boyer, has maintained an independent existence. We heard much during that mission of the White Republic of St. Domingo the persecution it endured from the Blacks, the duty of this country to affiliate with it, and sustain it in its struggle against the Haytien Government. The New York Herald seemed to be the organ of the new White Republic, which doubtless had a larger existence in the columns of that veritable sheet, than in St. Domingo.

Mr. Calhoun retired from the State Department , Mr. Hogan came home; and the war with Mexico suspended our researches in Hayti. Lately they have been resumed, and the following from the Washington correspondent of the North American, throws some light upon their nature and

"The newspapers are speculating very wildly as to the recent mission of Mr. Green to the Island of Hayti. The Government had reason to believe, about twelve months since, that England and about twelve months since, that England and France had formed designs for establishing rela-tions with St. Domingo that might prove preju-dicial to our commerce, which, from being, seven years ago, larger than with all the British West Indies, had been reduced, by the intestine wars and other causes, to a very inconsiderable trade. with a view of preventing any disadvantageous connections such as were then contemplated, as well as for the purpose of ascertaining the wealth, resources, and population of that portion of the Island inhabited by the white and mixed races, a special agent was despatched to communicate the requsite information to the Government, looking to the recognition of their independence—if the sion by these foreign Powers. One of the princi reviving our commerce, by exerting proper influ-ence in preventing a renewal of the bloody scenes which have been witnessed between the blacks and Dominicans during the last few years. The geographical position of St. Domingo, together with the large supply of coal which abounds in its vicinity, presented considerations, in connection with our steam marine trading with California and other parts, which induced the Government

to regard it as of considerable importance.

"After concluding his mission to St. Domingo Mr. Green was instructed to visit the western por-tion of the Island, under the dominion of Sououque, for the purpose of negotiating for the re cognition of Consular agents—who had never be-fore been received, owing to the difficulty of reciprocating—and the revocation of an imposition of ten per cent. duty on our commerce. The agent was invested with a strong argument, in the shape of a demand for spoliations on American property, which induced his abony Excellency to grant the conditions required. Our commerce is therefore sure of protection hereafter; and there is reason believe that it will be largely extended. Mr. Green is now preparing his report, which will be laid before Congress shortly."

It is not so much owing to the intestine wars in Havti that our commerce with that island has been reduced, but to the fact, that, while Great Britain and France have both recognised its independence, our Government, in obedience to the Slave Power, has contemptuously refused to acknowledge it, or institute diplomatic relations | These two comprise all our acquaintance; and we with it. The Havtiens naturally resented such an indignity, and the result was the imposition of discriminating duty on our commerce, giving to the trade of England and France great advantages. To gratify the senseless prejudice of the Slave Power, the interests of our merchants and

sacrificed. That is the secret of the difficulty, Now, if we understand the correspondent of the North American, Mr. Green was directed to insist consular privileges, though we still refused to palliation, if not justification, of their meditated pointment; and to insist further upon the removal that it was not a bone fide second edition revised. Bayard Taylor. New York. 1850. Two Limits and to insist further upon the removal that it was not a bone fide second edition revised.

these requirements, old claims were trumped up, about the Wilmot Proviso, the Territory to which and the agent "was invested with a strong argument in the shape of a demand for spoliations on American property!" Of course, Soulouque it-better give twice ten millions than lose all! yielded, for how could he brave the wrath of this mighty Republic? Whether we have added to our national fame by thus bullying a feeble and proscribed People, is another question.

The action of our Government toward Hayti has given occasion to the New York Herald to utter a great deal of nonsense. It talks in grandiloquent style of the White Republic in Dominica, in which it finds a population of 230,000 whites and 60,000 colored! This is about as near the truth as the Herald generally is, when discussing any matter relating to the colored race We have yet to see any authentic proof that there are 15,000 thousand white persons in the Eastern part of St. Domingo. Having had occasion two years ago to examine every volume in the Library Congress, on the subject of St. Domingo, we found that, according to the best estimates, the rejected, how will that improve the condition of population of the island in 1789, was as follows:

In the French section. Whites - - - - - - 30,826 Free colored - - - - 27,548 In the Spanish portion. Free people of all colors - - 122,640

Slaves - - - - - 30,000
We all know that what with the exterminating ar of the revolution, and the flight of the plantrs, on the breaking out of the revolution, comparatively few whites were left in either portion the island; and since that time, causes have been constantly in operation, preventing their in-

The Herald is in the interest of the Slave Power, and its appeals to the passion for plunder and speculation rampant in certain portions of our population, are absolutely detestable. It expatiates on the want of resources of the island ; denounces negro-dominion : exaggerates the importance of the eastern portion of the island, insists that it should be taken under the protection of this Government.

"There is great danger" it says, "in delay. quarter of a million of whites may be massacred by the ferocious negroes of Hayti, unless a frater-nal and friendly hand is extended to them by our the American people are with the apparently who have battled like brave fellows, as they are, for more than six years, against ten times their number of brutal negroes. We have no doubt that meetings on this subject will be held in the South, from Norfolk to New Orleans, as fast as the news spreads of the critical situation of the whites, and the ultimate designs of the blacks of St. Domingo. Why should not meetings be called in this city at once, to take up a question so vital to thousands of our white brethren? There are plenty of brave and gallant spirits in our midst, who would be welcomed in that beautiful portion of St. Do-mingo belonging to the republic of Dominica. There is no law to prevent such emigration—there is room in St. Domingo for a hundred thousand agriculturists—and emigrants can go as fast as they please to Dominica, and for any purpose whatever. The empire of Hayti has no political existence with us. We do not recognise her, nor

A diabolical appeal! the publisher of such infamous sentiments is a pirate at heart. This attempt to drum up a piratical expedition against Hayti will meet with no success now; but, let the Presidential Chair of this nation be filled by a slavery Propagandist, or such a man as Cass, or Buchanan, or Woodbury, and the appeals of that unprincipled journal would find plenty of scoundrels to respond to them.

LITERARY NOTICES.

in Spain and Morocco, in 1848, By David Urquhart, Esq. M. P. New York: Harpers. 2 vols. 18mo., pp. 287, 283 For sale at Franck Taylor's.

A certain air of learning, and a passion for hunting strange roots of familiar words, may prevent this from being a very popular book of travels as a whole. But the novelty of most of the ground, the busy, inquisitive disposition of the traveller, the descriptions of Spanish and Moorish life, and the incidental contrasts drawn between this and an effeminate and "vulgar" civilization, make it one of the most interesting of the sort that we have seen for a long time. We commend especially the chapter on Oriental and European

LIPE OF JEAN PAUL FREDERICK RICHTER, from various sources. Translated by Mrs. Lee. New York: Apple

ton. 1850. 2 vols. in one, pp. 197, 200. Of all who are known by their works, there is none who interests one more than Richter, as a man. Mrs. Lee has done excellent service, by gathering with a diligent and affectionate hand the most characteristic of the memorials of him. The nobleness of his life, and the child-like innocence of his heart, we hold it a great privilege to have so well opened to us. His name is to many a synonyme for riotous and extravagant hu mor; here it becomes one with all manly integrity and womanly tenderness. The difficulty of embodying such a mass of materials as have been employed, prevents the continuous and inciting interest which one hopes to find in such a work throughout, but there is nothing more delightful than very many special passages. We are sorry to have noticed a great many inexcusable misprints, chiefly in German words, but sometimes even in English. The proof-reader must have taken the book in hand on a drowsy day, which is a pity. For sale at Farnham's, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Wash-

HINTS TOWARDS REFORMS. By Horace Greeley. New Maury's Washington.

We admire the common sense, straightforward way in which Mr. Greeley comes to the practical point involved in the great questions which he treats. Our strong sympathies are with him, in the objects he has in view, so far as we understand them; and we hope this volume, written in afresh and interesting style, will do its share towards helping them on. We say this, after reading a small portion of the volume, which is our warrant for the remainder.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONFESSIONAL. By Bishop Hop kins. New York: Harpers. 1850. Pp. 331. For sale a

We suppose the Confessional was the instrument of moral education, in taming the rough races of modern Europe-an instrument that in unworthy hands becomes the most dangerous tool of corruption and oppression. Those who are curious to see its history and character, (so far as can be known ab exra,) drily and diligently told, will find it here.

THOUGHTS ON DOMESTIC LIPE. By Nelson Sizer. New York : Fewlers & Wells, Pp. 48. A pamphlet of pretty good sense and rather

conjecture, by a juvenile candidate.

advise them all to see for themselves.

LATTER-DAY PAMPULETS. Edited by Thomas Carlyle For sale by Fanck Taylor, Washington There are two dasses of persons to whom an ecount of these pamphlets would be of no usethose who read Carlyle, and those who do not

A HISTORY OF JESUS. By W. H. Furness. Boston : Crosby & Nichols. 1850. p. 291. For sale at Taylor & Man

ry's. Price \$1.

What is peculiar in this "history"—the doctrine of the miracle—is less interesting to us than the incidental illustrations it gives, and the gen-Northern agriculturists have in this way been eral spirit and freebness of its narrative. Thus we think, give it an especial and very great value of its own. The same may be said more decidedthat commercial agents from this country should by of its predecessor, "Jesus and his Bicgrabe received as consuls in Hayti, invested with phers," which we consider as very nearly a model commentary, in most of its chapters. The present work, which is an abridgment of that, suf-

have stood - yeas 20, nays 40 - or two-thirds treachery to the cause of Freedom. Texas has of the discriminating duty on American commerce, As an exposition of the general sense and spirit already laid hands on New Mexico-the lamb is though no equivalent was proffered: and to back of the Gospel narrative, we hold these works, especially the earlier one, to be su r to any thing else we know.

Of course, his particular exposi forced and fanciful; and we can be pass for argument the loose tissue of annotation and appeal which is sometimes advanced as such

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. June, 1850.

Perhaps a less interesting number than some thers, though the article on Robert Browning by Mr. Weiss, and some curious matter respectng the materials of Puritan New England in that on Hildreth's History, should redeem it from any reproach in that regard. For other matters,

ELDORADO: ADVENTURES IN THE PATH OF EMPIRE.

rompted the memorable exclamation of Sancho Panza, "Blessings on the man who first invented sleep!" we have laid down these pleasant volumes Blessings on the man who invented books of travel for the benefit of home idlers ! the Marco Polos, the Sir John Mandevilles, and the Ibn Batutas of one time, and thele har bru dissiples and imitators! Nothing in the shape of travel and gossip, by the way, comes amiss to us, from Cook's voyages round the earth to Count De Maistre's ourney round his chamber. When the cark and care of daily life and homely duties, and the weary routine of sight and sound, oppress us, what comfort and refreshing is it to open the charmed pages of the traveller! Our narrow, monotonous horizon breaks away all about us; five minutes suffice to take us quite out of the commonplace and familiar regions of our experience: we are in the Court of the Great Khan, we are pitching tents under the shadows of the ruined temples of Tadmor, we are sitting on a fallen block of the Pyramids, or a fragment of the broken nose of the Sphynx, dickering with Arab Shieks, opposing Yankee shrewdness to Ishmaelitish greed and cunning; we are shooting crocodiles on the white Nile, unearthing the winged lions of Ezekiel's vision on the Tigris-watching the night-dance of the Devil-worshippers on their mountains, negotiating with the shrewd pennymains patriarch of Armenia for a sample from his holy-oil manufactory at Erivan, drinking coffee at Damascus, and sherbet at Constantino ple, lunching in the vale of Chaumorng, taking part in a holy fête at Rome, and a merry Christnas at Berlin. We look into the happiness of travelling through the eyes of others, and, for the niseries of it, we enjoy them exceedingly. Very sool and comfortable are we while reading the poor author's account of his mishaps, hairbreadth escapes, hunger, cold, and nakedness We take a deal of satisfaction in his moscheto persecutions and night-long battles with sanguipary fleas. The discomforts and grievances of his calate under the ordeal of foreign cooking were real relish for us. On a hot morning in the ropics, we see him pulling on his stocking with a corpion in it, and dancing in involuntary joy inder the effects of the sting. Let him dance; it s all for our amusement. Let him meet with what he will-robbers, cannibals, jungle-tigers, and rattlesnakes, the more the better-since we know that he will get off alive, and come to regard them so many God-sends in the way of book-The volumes now before us are not only seaonable as respects the world-wide curiosity in re-

gard to California-the new-risen empire on the Pacific-abounding, as they do, in valuable facts and statistics, but they have in a high degree that charm of personal adventure and experience to which we have referred. Bayard Taylor is a the most of whatever opens before him under the ever-shifting horizon of the traveller. He takes us along with him, and lets us into the secret of his own hearty enjoyment. Much of what he describes has already become familiar to us from the notes of a thousand gold-seekers, who have sent home such records as they could of their experiences in a strange land. Yet even the well mown particulars of the overland route across the Isthmus become novel and full of interest in the narrative of our young tourist. The tropica cenery by day and night on the river, the fan dango at Gorgona, and the ride to Panama through the dense dark forest, with death, in the shape of a cholera-stricken emigrant, following at their heels, are in the raciest spirit of storytelling. The steamer from Panama touched at the ancient city of Acapulco, and took in a company of gamblers, who immediately set up their ousiness on deck. At San Deigo, the first over land emigrants by the route of the Gila river, who had reached that place a few days before came on board, lank and brown as the ribbed seaand, their clothes in tatters, their boots replaced with moccasins, small deerskin wallets containing all that was left of the abundant stores with which they started-their hair and beards matted and unshorn, with faces from which the rigid exression of suffering was scarcely relaxed. The tales of their adventures and sufferings the author speaks of as more marvellous than anything he had ever heard or read since his boyish acquaintance with Robinson Crusoe and Ledyard. some had come by the way of Santa Fe, along the savage Gila hills-some had crossed the Great Desert, and taken the road from El Paso to Sonora-some had passed through Mexico, and, after beating about for months in the Pacific, had run into San Deigo and abandoned their vesselsome had landed weary with a seven months' voyage round Cape Horn-while others had vandered on foot from Cape San Lucas to San Deigo, over frightful deserts and rugged mountains, a distance of pearly fifteen hundred miles, as they were obliged to travel.

The Gila emigrants spoke with horror of the Great Desert west of the Colorado-a land of drought and desolation-vast salt plains and hills of drifting sand; the trails which they followed sown white with bones of man and beast. Unburied corpses of emigrants and carcasses of mules who had preceded them, making the hot air foul and loathsome. Wo to the weak and faltering in such a journey! They were left alone. to die on the burning sands.

On the Sonora route, one of the party fell sick, and rode on behind his companions, unable to keep pace with them for several days, yet always arriving in camp a few hours later. At last he was missing. Four days after, a negro, alone and on foot, came into camp and told them that many miles back a min lying by the road had begged a little water of him, and urged him to hurry on and bring assistance. The next morning a company of Mexicans came up, and brought word that the man was dying. But his old companions hesitated to go to his relief. The negro thereupon retraced his steps over the desert, and reached the sufferer just as he expired. He lifted bim youthful rhetoric written exoterically, as we in his arms; the poor fellow strove to speak to his benefactor, and died in the effort. His mule. tied to a cactus, was already dead of hunger at his side. A picture commemorating such a scene, and the heroic humanity of the negro, would better adorn a panel of the Capitol, than any battlepiece which was ever painted.

There is a graphic account of the author's first impressions of San Francisco. "A furious wind was blowing down through a gap in the bills, filling the streets with dust. On every side stood buildings of all kinds, began or half-finished, with canvass sheds open in front and covered with all kinds of signs, in all languages. Great piles of merchandise were in the open air, for lack of storehouses. The streets were full of reople of as diverse and bizarre a character as their amellings: Yankees of every possible va-riety, native a lifernians in scrapes and sombreros, Chilians, Sonorlans, Kanakas from Hawaii, Chinese with long talls, Malays armed with everlasting creeses, and others, in their bearded and

any especial nationality." "San Francisco by day and night" is the title of one of the best chapters in the book. .

Our author made a foot journey to Monterey luring the sitting of the Convention which formed the State Constitution. He gives a pleasing account of the refined and polite society of this ancient Californian town; and makes particular mention of Dona Augusta Ximeno, a sister of one of the Californian delegates to the Convention, Don Pablo de la Guerra, as a woman whose nobility of character, native vigor and activity of intellect, and instinctive refinement and winning grace of manner, would have given her a complete supremacy in society, had her lot been cast in Europe or the United States. Her house was the favorite resort of the leading members of the Convention, American and Californian. She was thoroughly versed in Spanish literature, and her remarks on the various authors were just and elegant. She was, besides, a fine rider, and could With something of the grateful feeling which throw the lariat with shill, and possessed all those bold and daring qualities which are so fas-

cinating when softened and made graceful by true feminine delicacy. He describes the native Californians as physically and morally superior to the Mexicans of other States. They are, as a class, finely built, with fresh, clear complexions. The educated class very generally are and appear well satisfied with the change of affairs, but the majority still look with jealousy on the new comers, and are not pleased with the new customs and new laws. The Californians in the Convention seemed every way worthy of their position. General Vallejo is a man of mildle years, tall, and of commanding presence-with the grave and dignified expression of the old Castilian race. With him were Cavarrubias. the old Secretary of the Government, Pico, Carvillo, Pedrorena, La Guerra, and a half-blood Indian member, Dominguez, who, together with many of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of California, is now excluded from voting by a clause of the Constitution, which denies that privilege to Indians and negroes. This unjust exception-a blot on an otherwise admirable Constitution-was adopted after a warm debate, and against fierce opposition. The attempt to prohibit free people of color from inhabiting the State failed by a large majority. The clause pro hibiting slavery passed by the twee of every member.

The account of the close of the Convention is sufficiently amusing. The members met and adjourned, after a brief session, and their hall was immediately cleared of forum, seats, and tables and decorated with pine boughs and oak garlands At eight in the evening, it was thrown open for ball. Sixty or seventy ladies, and as many gentlemen, were present. Dark-eyed daughters of Monterey and Los Angelos and Santa Barbara, with Indian and Spanish complexions, contrasted with the fairer bloom of belles from the Atlanti side of the Nevada. There was as great a variety of costume as of complexion. Several American officers were there in their uniform. In one group might be seen Captain Sutter's soldierly moustache and clear blue eye; in another, the erect figure and quiet, dignified bearing of Vallejo. Don Pablo de la Guerra, with his handsomaristocratic features, was the floor manager, and gallantly discharged his office. Conspicuous among the native members, were Don Miguel Pedrorena and Jacinto Rodriguez, both polished and popular gentlemen. Dominguez, the Indian, took no part in the dance, but evidently enjoyed the scene as much as any one present. The most interesting figure was that of the Padre Ramirez. who, in his clerical cassock, looked until a late hour. "If the strongest advocate of priestly de corum had been present," says our author, " he could not have found it in his heart to grudge the

good old padre the pleasure which beamed in his The next day the Convention met for the las time. The parchment sheet, with the engrossed Constitution, was laid upon the table, and the members commenced affixing their names. Then the American colors were run up the flagstaff in front of the Hall, and the guns of the fort responded to the signal. The great work was done. California, so far as it depended on herself, was a State of the great Confederacy. All were excited. Captain Sutter leaped up from his seat, and swung his arm over his head. "Gentlemen!" he cried, "this is the happiest hour of my life. It makes me glad to hear the cannon. This is a great day for California !" Recollecting himself, he sat down, the tears streaming from his eyes. His brother members cheered. As the signing went on, gun followed gun from the fort. At last the thirty-first was echoed back from the hills. "That's for California!" shouted a member, and three times three cheers were given by the members. An English vessel caught the enthusiasm, and sent to the breeze the American flag from her mast head. The day was beautiful; all faces looked bright and happy under the glorious sunset. "Were I a believer in omens, writes our tourist on the spot, "I would augur from the tranquil beauty of the evening-from the clear sky and sunset hues of the bay-more than all, from the joyous expression of every face-a glorious and happy career for the "STATE OF CALIFORNIA!"

Our author visited several of the most import ant "diggings," and his account of their location, productiveness, &c., does not materially differ from the descriptions which have become familiar to all our readers. It is evident from his statements, that with good health and perseverance, any reasonable expectation of wealth on the par of the miners may be realized, in a few months or years, according to the richness of the "digginge," or the ease with which they may be workd. What, however, has interested us more than

the gold-product of California, is the confirmation

which our traveller gives to the statements of

Fremont and King, relative to the richness of its soil, and its great agricultural capacities. The valleys of the Sacramento and San Josquim alone are capable of supporting a population of two millions, if carefully cultivated. The deep black, porous soil produces the important cereal grains, although on the seaboard the air is too cool for the ripening of Indian corn. Enormous crops of wheat may be obtained by irrigation such as was successfully practiced by the great Jesuit missions; and, without it, from forty to fifty bushels to the bushel of seed have been raised. Oats of the kind grown on the Atlantic grow luxuriantly and wild, self-sown on all the hills of the coast, furnishing abundant supplies for horses. Irish potatoes grow to a great size, and all edible roots cultivated in the States are produced in perfection, without irrigation. The climate of San Francisco is unquestion-

ably disagreeable; the cold, fierce winds which sweep over the bay, and they alternating with extreme heats, are prejudicial to health and comfort. Inland, however, in the beautiful valleys of San Jose and Los Angelos, the climate is all that could be desired. The heat during the summer months is indeed great, but its dryness renders it more endurable than the damp sultrinesss of an Atlantic August. At Los Angelos, latitude 340 7', long. W. 1180, and forty miles from the ocean, the mean monthly temperature of ten months was as follows: June 73 deg., July 74, August 75, September 75, October 69, November

embrowned visages, it was impossible to recognise will. Our author estimates that nearly one third of the emigrants are unfitted for their vocation. "miserable, melancholy men, ready to yield up their last breath at any moment, who left home prematurely, and now humbly acknowledge their error." His own happy constitution and buoy. ant health led him to look on the best side of things, and to take the sunniest possible view of the condition of the new country he was exploring, but occasionally he reveals incidentally the reverse of the picture. Here is a sketch of a sick miner at Sacramento City, which is enough to make even California " gold become dim, and the fine gold changed."

fine gold changed."

"He was sitting alone on a cone beside the water, with his bare feet purple with cold on the cold, wet sand. He was wrapped from head to foot in a coarse blanket, which shook with the violence of his chill, as if his limbs were about to drop in pieces. He seemed unconscious of all that was passing; his long matted hair hung over his wasted face; his eyes glared steadily forward with an expression so utterly hopeless and wild, that I shuddered at seeing it. This was but one of a number of cises, equally sad and distressing."

The hardy and healthy portion of the emigrants, under the stimulating excitements of the novel circumstances of their situation, seemed to revel in the exuberance of animal spirits. Each seemed to have adopted the rule of the wise man Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, that do with all thy might." They speculated, dug. or gambled, with an almost reckless energy. All old forms of courtesy had given place to hearty blunt good fellowship in their social intercourse They reminded our traveller of the Jarls and Norse sea-kings, and in the noisy and almost fierce revelry of these bearded gold-hunters around their mountain fires, he seemed to see the brave and jovial Berseckers of the middle ages. We cannot forbear quoting a paragraph in relation to the great question of our time, "The

"In California, no model phalanxes or national

workshops have been necessary. Labor has or-

Organization of Labor."

ganized itself, in the best possible way. The dream of attractive industry is realized; all are laborers, and equally respectable; the idler and the gentleman of leisure, to use a phrase of the country 'can't shine in these diggings.' Rich merchandise lies in the open street; and untold wealth in gold dust is protected only by ragged canvass walls, but thefts and robbery are seldom heard of The rich returns of honest labor render harmless temptations which would prove an overmatch for the average virtue of New England match for the average virtue of New England. The cut-purse and pick-postet in California find their occupation uscless, and become chevaliers of industry, in a better sense how the term has ever before admitted of. It will appear natural," says our author, "that California should be the most democratic country in the world. The practical democratic country in the world. The practical equality of all the members of the community whatever might be the wealth, intelligence, or profession of each, was never before so thoroughly demonstrated. Dress was no gauge of respectability, and no honeat occupation, however menial in its character, affect a man's standing. Lawyers, physicians, and ex-professors, dug cellars, drove ox-teams, sawed wood, and carried baggage, while men who had been army privates, sailors, cooks, or day laborers, were at the head of profitable establishments, and not unfrequently assisted in some of the minor details of government. A in some of the minor details of government. A man who would consider his fellow beneath him. on account of his appearance or occupation, would have had some difficulty in living peaceably in California. The security of the country is owing in no small degree to this plain, practical development of what the French reverence as an abstraction, under the name of Fraternité. To sum up all in three words, Labor is respectable. May it never be otherwise while a grain of gold is left

Our author returned by way of Mazatlan and the city of Mexico, meeting with a pleasant variety of adventures, robbery included, on his route. In taking leave of his volumes, we cannot forbear venturing a suggestion to the author, that he may find a field of travel, less known and quite as interesting at the present time, on the vast Territory of New Mexico—the valley of the Dd Norte, with its old Castilian and Agree monations: the Great S the unexplored regions of the great valley of the Colorado, between the mountain ranges of the Sierra Madre and the Sierra Nevada. We know of no one better fitted for such an enterprise, or for whom, judging from the spirit of his California narrative, it would present more attractions

o glitter in Californian soil !

THE OPTIMIST. Taking for its motte this passage from Richter

We ought to value little joys more than great ones, the night-gown more than the dress-cost Plutus's heaps are less worth than his handfuls. and not great but little good haps can make us happy "-this is really one of the sweetest and pleasantest books which has fallen into our hands since we read the hundred pages of Steele Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt. It consists of a series of gracefully-written essays upon a variety of matters pertaining to daily life and society, all which are discussed in the half-serious, half playful style which befits them, and with the genial humanity, urbanity, and good nature, which are characteristic of the author. It is the book of all others which we would commend to summer tourists and sojourners at watering places, to the invalid, and the over-tasked of mind and body. Its calm quiet appreciation of the beautiful in common and daily life, its grateful presentation of the compensatory elements of our existence, its catholic sympathies, and delicacy of taste and feeling are well calculated to "minister to a mind diseased" by too much familiarity with stilted he roics, melodramatic literature, and "strong writing." It is a book for the household and the heart, full of pleasant funcies and apt illustrations from the poets, simple, unpretending, and modest; and we think no one can rise from its perusal without a kind thought for its amiable author, and a sense of obligation for a rare and healthful entertainment.

* The Optimist. By Henry T. Tuckerman. G. P. Put nam, New York. Pp. 273.

MAINE AND THE PROVISO.

We learn from a paragraph in the National In telligencer of Monday, that certain resolutions concerning Slavery were taken up in the Legis lature of Maine on Wednesday, and were passed upon by yeas and nays. The first was unani mously adopted. " Resolved, (as the sense of the people of this

State.) That California ought to be promptly and unconditionally admitted into this Union, in accordance with her application to Congress for that purpose." The second resolution was as follows:

* Resolved, That Territorial Governments ought to be formed for New Mexico and Utah, prohib ting slavery therein, and that no Territoria Government should be formed without an express prohibition to that effect."

Adopted: year 102, nays 31.

The third resolution was against connecting California admission with any other slavery question, and was carried, 106 to 26. The fourth reso lution, instructing and requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to carry out the above resolutions, and not to vote in any emergency for any territorial admission which does

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not positively prohibit slavery, was carried, 94

Died, in Albany, after a long illness, Junius R. Ames, well known throughout the country as a stanch friend of the Anti-Slavery cause. His death oncorred on the 5th instant, and he was our author describes with a poet's enthusiasm the fine atmospheric effects of the Californian sunsets. Fresh from his travels in Italy, and with the dust of that Pincian hill still on his sandals from whence Claude sketched his sunsets, he declares that his memory of that classic atmosphere seems cold and pale, when he thinks of the splendor of evening on the bay and mountains of San Francisco.

The chapter on "Society in California" may prove of much practical utility, and should be read by all who are smitten with the gold fever. California is no place for the sick, the weak, the self-indulgent, the indolent, the desponding. There must be a willingness to work at anything and everything, and stout muscles to execute the